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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS

International Budget From the States.

DISSATISFACTION IN COREA.

Brazil Favors Cuban Rebels—The Venezuelan Trouble—Paunceforte May Go to Paris—Turkey and Armenia. News Cullings From Every where.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Colonel Cocke cables the following from Seoul, Corea: The Crown Prince who was with the Queen when she was murdered, has secretly sent from the Palace a statement, giving a description of the assassin, by which they are identified as Japanese. I have a personal assurance from the Japanese Government that every guilty person will be punished. The plot originated with disgraced Korean officials, who employed Japanese soldi and corrupted Japanese troops.

I have a statement of a Colonel of the palace body guards, who saw the assassin enter the Queen's apartments with swords. He afterwards saw them burning the body. Proofs are said to exist connecting the Japanese Minister with the plot. The cabinet is not recognized and is falling to pieces.

Six official refugees are in the United States legation. The flag ship Baltimore is coming to Chemulpo and a Russian fleet is expected.

The Queen's Body Found.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from Seoul, the capital of Korea, states that the body of the Queen, who is thought to have been killed during the recent attack on the palace by the King's father, has been found. The Japanese Minister to Korea, M. Komura, has been ordered to punish the murderers if it shall be proved that Japanese killed her.

PAUNCEFOTE MAY LEAVE.

The British Ambassador Likely to be Transferred to Paris.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—It is among the probabilities that the United States may soon see the last of Her Britannic Majesty's popular diplomatic representative, Sir Julian Paunceforte. It is learned today from private sources that Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador at Paris, will shortly retire. The date of his retirement is still a state secret, while the name of his successor, which is a matter of frequent speculation in London, is yet unknown. The embassy at Paris is the most important diplomatic post within the gift of the British Foreign Office, and it has always been held by an ambassador of high standing. All the delicate questions arising between the United States and Great Britain of late years have been handled by Sir Julian in a spirit of great friendliness to the United States, to which country he is very partial, and also to the London Foreign Office. He would, it is well known, leave with regret, owing to the agreeable intercourse of himself and family with the American people. Still, it is said that the British mission to Paris like the Presidency of the United States—no one was ever known to decline it.

BRAZIL FAVORS THE REBELS.

Their Recognition Dependant Upon Action of the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Herald correspondent in Rio Janeiro cables: It is authoritatively stated by the press in Rio Janeiro that Brazil is prepared to recognize the Cuban insurgents and grant them belligerent rights as soon as the United States shall take the lead. It is reported that the Spanish Minister in Brazil has made the strongest protests against even a hint of such determination, but without avail.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says: It is reported here that Brazil recognizes the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

The constitution of the Cuban revolutionary government has been promulgated. It states that Cuba declares its independence from Spain and formed a democratic republic February 24, 1895. The constitution provides that the supreme power shall be vested in a President, Vice President and four secretaries and defines their duties.

The World's Washington special says: The Spanish Government has acceded to the request of Secretary Olney, it is stated by very high authority, and has restored diplomatic functions to Consul-General Williams at Havana.

All Differences Settled.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Chronicle will tomorrow publish a dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent, who asserts that he is in a position to announce that all the questions between

Turkey and the powers relative to the Armenians have been finally settled.

THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLE.

A Statement in Regard to Its Present Status.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A press representative has obtained from the best source the following statement as to the status of the Venezuela trouble: United States Ambassador Bayard presented a long note to the Marquis of Salisbury on the Venezuelan question some weeks ago, stating at length the views of the United States Government and the rules of policy which guide it in such questions arising between European Governments and the American Republic.

Up to the present no reply has been given, and since it advances a doctrine of such great importance and wide application, the matter will engage the serious attention of the British Government for some time.

Denied by Bayard.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—In an interview today the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador, denied the story that the United States had sent an ultimatum to Great Britain in regard to the latter arbitrating her difficulty with Venezuela.

MUTINY AND MURDER.

The Crime for Which St. Clair and Hansen Must Die.

The trial of seamen St. Clair and Hansen for the murder of Mate Morris Fitzgerald of the bark Hesper developed one of the most startling plots of mutiny and murder that has ever been recorded in the annals of the United States courts for this circuit, says the S. F. Examiner. The Hesper, Captain Sodergren in command, sailed from Newcastle for Honolulu on December 22, 1892. On the night of January 13, 1893, Morris Fitzgerald, the second mate, was killed and his body thrown into the sea. The plan of the murderers was to dispatch all the officers of the ship in a like manner. They were to be called on deck in the darkness and killed. The conspiring sailors would then have the ship in their possession. It was thought at the time that there was \$12,000 in coin aboard, but this was not true. The mutineers, once in command of the vessel, expected to proceed to Chile, sell the cargo of coal, equip themselves with arms and ammunition, sail for the Chinese coast and prey as pirates upon the trading junks. But the plot was shattered with the killing of Fitzgerald.

Waianae Sports.

A gentleman who returned from Punaluu, this island, yesterday morning, says that they have exciting times in that locality as well as in Honolulu. A couple of young ladies of rather adventurous disposition borrowed a brake from a gentleman friend and promised to bring it back in good condition. It is not known where the girls went, but had they ridden over a precipice, perhaps the brake could not have been put into any worse shape. One of the girls took the vehicle to the rear of the gentleman's premises and there left it. When he found his brake in the condition it was, he waxed very warm and proceeded immediately to bring charges against the careless maidens. But luck was against him, and the girls came out of the court-room with a sweet smile for all. In addition to the cost of repairing, the poor man will have to pay the expenses of the trial besides nursing a bit of chagrin.

THE EVANGELIST HERE.

Charles H. Yatman Arrived Yesterday.

ON A TOUR OF THE WORLD.

Something About the Great Evangelist.

Always Ready, Never Tired—Organizer of Young People's Meetings at Ocean Grove—His Work Here.

"Your climate is delightful, your palms beautiful and your roads elegant, and I am glad I came. There is a Providence in my visit and we will have some big meetings," remarked Mr. C. H. Yatman to an ADVERTISER reporter last night. "I am here quite



CHAS. H. YATMAN, EVANGELIST.

Honolulu people would have had the pleasure of listening to his able sermons.

Mr. Yatman is a great money raiser, rivaling in some respects the great Kimball, who spent years in going about raising church debts that had been incurred in the building of new churches, and Chaplain McCane of the Methodist Extension Society, who has raised funds in almost every hamlet in the United States for the purpose of building Methodist churches. But Mr. Yatman's efforts in this respect have been almost entirely in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association and they have benefited by his labors in the United States something like \$400,000.

Another thing about the reverend gentlemen that will interest the people here, he is the opponent of any theory that says religion must be gloomy; he believes that the world has greater use for smiles than frowns, righteousness instead of sin. He opposes anything which savors of tricks or the dramatic in services such as he holds, he is open free and above board in every act of his life. As you find him on the platform you meet him alone, there is but one Yatman and his influence is felt at all times. To this fact may be attributed the wonderful success he has met with wherever he has visited.

Mr. Yatman is a voluminous writer, corresponds for several religious publications and has published several books, all on the line of his work.

As stated in the beginning of this article, Mr. Yatman was on his way to Auckland by the Alameda. When the steamer arrived here a committee of the Y. M. C. A. waited upon him, and it was upon their earnest request that he stopped off. The arrangements for his meetings are by no means perfect, for the reason that his visit at this time had been abandoned on account of the cholera, but at a meeting of a committee at the Y. M. C. A. hall last night, at which Mr. Yatman was present, the following points were settled:

There is to be no interference in any manner with the regular church appointments.

Tonight there will be a public meeting at 7:30, with a view to getting ready for the work.

Commencing next Monday there will be meetings every day except Saturday.

The Y. M. C. A. services during Mr. Yatman's stay will be under his leadership.

The public will be kept informed of arrangements as fast as they are determined upon.

KATE FIELD.

Afraid of Mosquitoes, She Has a Cage Built as a Protector.

Miss Kate Field intended to have gone to Hawaii before this, but her departure has been delayed by the failure of the Pittsburg Cage Company to complete the curious apartment which Miss Field takes to Honolulu with her to protect her from the ravages of the insects abounding in that locality. This apartment is practically a cage, not unlike the cage which Prof. Garner took with him to Africa. It is twelve feet square and is constructed of light steel rods, upon which a fine wire netting or gauze is stretched. The mosquitoes and black flies of Hawaii are ingenious and industrious birds, but this device which Miss Field takes with her will baffle them. The structure is mounted upon wheels and is provided with awnings and shutters to serve as protection against sun and rain. The cage itself weighs somewhat less than 400 pounds; when provided with the bamboo furniture and the other domestic appliances used in Hawaii it will present a very picturesque appearance. The cage is easily taken apart or set up, and when packed for transportation will occupy small space.

Miss Field has an overwhelming fear of mosquitoes, and this is why she has dreaded going to Honolulu. The Hawaiian mosquitoes are the most curious survivors with which science has to deal—more interesting even than the platypi of Australia. They are both insectivorous and reptilian, and they are amphibious; they have the dorsal fin of the Alaskan goggle (a species nearly extinct), and their mandibles with which they assault and prey upon their victims are similar in shape and size to the beak of the bucceros rhinoceros of the East Indies. These mosquitoes are mammals, and they are particularly ferocious during the season when they are nurturing their young. A modified type of this bird-beast is to be met with in the Adirondacks mountains during the summer months. American Exchange.

Evidently some one has been pulling Kate's—bloomers. The comparison of Hawaiian mosquito with the Alaskan goggle is a base injustice—to the mosquito. The man who made it was thinking of filibusters.

The petition of W. C. Lane to dissolve injunction restraining him from selling his rice lands at Koolau has been denied.

THE CHINESE METHODS.

Torturing Prisoners to Make Them Confess.

MANDARINS ENJOY THE SCENE.

Stopped by British Commissioner in the Court Room—Prisoners Removed to Cells and the Torture Renewed. Horrible Acts of the Officials.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Pall Mall Gazette published a second letter from its correspondent in Kucheng, detailing the difficulties attending communication with Foo Chow, and describing the trial of a prisoner implicated in the outrages upon the missionaries.

"When court is ready," the writer says, "the accused man is brought in handcuffed. He is filthy in appearance and has the wild and ghastly look of a starved man, which he is. The prisoner opens the proceedings by swearing he was nowhere near the scene of the massacre, and then the torture begins.

"The man is first compelled to kneel with his bare knees upon a coil of chain. His head is dragged back and his pigtail is fastened to a rack high above his head. A pole is then thrust across his legs and two soldiers stand on each end of it, crushing the poor wretch's knees into the coil of the chain.

"The British Consul could not stand this method of extracting testimony, and insisted it be stopped. This was done, so far as the proceedings in the courtroom were concerned, but for an hour afterwards the shrieks of the tortured prisoners could be heard coming from an adjacent room where the torture was continued.

"When the Magistrate wanted to hear the confession of a tortured man the prisoner was brought back into the courtroom. If he held back his confession he was threatened with a resumption of this torture. This was usually sufficient to cause the prisoner to tell all he knew, rather than return to the torture chamber.

"Besides the torture described the prisoners were beaten with bamboo sticks until their eyelids were most horrible to see. One prisoner appeared in the courtroom unable to walk from the beating he had received and another was unable to kneel because his knees had been broken by the chain links, and his thighs had been lacerated by the strokes of the bamboo rods.

"In the midst of such misery fruits, teas and wines were served and were partaken of by the Chinese officials, who could not understand why the foreigners present pushed these delicacies aside, refusing to touch them."

A correspondent, declares the powers ought to demand justice without torture, reaching the maudlin as promptly as the man who works in the field. The whole business, he says, lies at the door of corrupt officials.

A Paris dispatch to the Times reports that the Catholic mission at Lyons has received letters reporting aggressive actions against the Europeans and Christians of the central provinces of China. The mission station at Nan Ching has been destroyed and some of the converts killed and others wounded. The Russian Consul, in the absence of the French Consul, was appealed to. He insisted that a telegram be sent to the local authorities ordering stringent measures for the restoration of order. Nevertheless the disturbances continue.

CORBETT AND FITZ.

Looking for a Place to Pull off the Fight.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), Oct. 14.—Governor Clarke today furnished fresh evidence of his determination to prevent the Corbett Fitzsimmons fight at Hot Springs or in Arkansas. A telegram was sent by the Governor to Brigadier-General George P. Taylor of Forest City of the Arkansas National Guard, summoning him to a conference. The meaning of the conference is that the Governor desires to acquaint himself with the available strength of the State militia, so that he may act knowingly if the situation at Hot Springs reaches a crisis where the services of the militia may be required. General Taylor is expected to arrive tomorrow.

According to the offers contained in telegrams and letters received at the Executive office, Governor Clarke estimates that the services of 10,000 men are at his disposal for the purpose of putting down the fight if needed. These offers come from all parts of the State.

Governor Clarke was more emphatic than ever today in saying that the fight would not be allowed to come off in Arkansas. He goes so far as to say that if the affair occurs as advertised at Hot Springs he will resign and try to find an office he can run. The Governor says Corbett and Fitzsimmons have been watched, and if they now arrive at Hot Springs, bent on the mission of fighting, their presence in that city or county will be construed as an overt act and treated accordingly.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), Oct. 14.—Corbett and his training party left tonight for Hot Springs. While the developments in Arkansas have discouraged the champion some, he insists when every scheme for pulling off the fight is a failure, he is ready to fight Fitzsimmons in private, even if he has to attack the Australian in the street.

The effort to have the fight arranged for in Mexico has never been abandoned by the local parties interested. Strong personal and official influences have been brought to bear on President Diaz, and advice are expected

tonight from Mexico which will determine the matter one way or the other.

WEDDING DAY CHANGED.

The Marlborough-Vanderbilt Marriage to Take Place November 5th.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A change has been made, and it is now announced that the Marlborough Vanderbilt wedding will occur on Tuesday, November 5th, at noon, at St. Thomas Church, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, mother of the future Duchess, called in person at the rectory of St. Thomas Church today. The present arrangement was then completed with the rector, the Rev. J. Wesley Brown. He will be one of the officiating clergy men. Mr. Vanderbilt was accompanied by her sister, Miss Armitage Smith.

The Paget-Whitney wedding, in the same edifice, will now be a week later instead of a few days earlier.

Some surprise was expressed that election day should have been selected, when there are so many more jollifiers about than usual. The date has its advantage, however, as not making the return voyage to England too late in the winter. The 5th of November is Guy Fawkes day and will be a holiday in England. The time preceding the wedding is now so short that cards will necessarily be sent almost immediately.

The impression prevails that, though cards for the church ceremony will be granted, only the bridal party and a few intimate friends will be invited to the seated breakfast.

MINISTER CASTLE ON HAYNE.

Tells Washingtonians What Honolulu People Well Know.

"The statements of Editor Julian Hayne, of the Hawaiian, that the Hawaiian Republic is on the verge of dissolution, are false," said Minister Castle, the new diplomatic representative from that country, to a Washington Star reporter.

"Hayne and his monthly publication, the Hawaiian, have always been bitterly opposed to the new Government. They are both subjects of ridicule in Hawaii. I account for Hayne's wild statements on two theories. He is piqued at the new Government and determined to revenge himself, and, secondly, is probably in the employ of royalists.

"I admit the public debt has increased for two reasons. A system of extensive internal improvements has been carried on by the new Government, exceeding anything previously attempted. Harbors have been improved and new wharves and quays built in anticipation of a great commerce from the opening of the Nicaragua canal. Many new Government buildings and school houses have been constructed, and the military strength has been increased, at great expense.

"Ex-Minister Thurston has denied over his signature that he was opposed to the new Government, and is heartily co-operating with it."

MR. OKABE'S OPINIONS.

Interviewed by the Chicago Times-Herald on Hawaiian Matters.

Rev. Jiro Okabe, pastor of the Japanese Church here, is in Chicago studying the various methods of profit-sharing. He has been interviewed by the Chicago Times-Herald. In speaking of the Hawaiian labor system he says:

"The present contract-labor system is not good. It is little better than slavery. It is bad, both morally and industrially. It fosters misunderstandings and strikes. It demoralizes generally.

"There is a better way. Profit-sharing will tend to harmonize the interests of all parties. The plantations which have tried it have little trouble. Under it the laborers themselves have an interest in getting rid of bad men, and a company of laborers becomes a kind of mutual insurance affair. They act as their own police, their own overseers.

"The scheme of profit-sharing not only works well in the sugar industry; it is yet more suited to the coffee industry, which is coming into vogue. Many Japanese want permanence; they want homes of their own, and in the coffee industry the wives and children find much work that they can do.

"As it is, about one-fourth of the Japanese in Hawaii do business for themselves. In Honolulu there are over 100 Japanese stores and business firms. Japanese capital is coming in. They are friendly to the present Government."

EIGHTEEN TO DIE.

Another Batch of Chinese Murderers Sentenced to Death.

FOO CHOW, China, Oct. 14.—As a result of the British Consul's interview with him, the Viceroy has agreed to execute eighteen coolies who were implicated in the recent massacre in the city. The Consul and Tom Tai Magistrate are empowered to pass sentence hereafter without reference to the Viceroy. Executions are due to the presence of five British men of war.

Dr. J. K. Smith has opened an office in the R. R. Station, on Bernadina Street.

WITH THE CHILDREN.

Honolulu Kindergarten as Seen by a Mother.

TINY FINGERS TAUGHT TO WEAVE.

Merry Children Happy in Their Play. Morning Prayer and Then Follows Work—Portuguese School Full to Overflowing—Japanese Ability.

It was a warm, sultry morning, not in the least inspiring to industry, and the sight of the heaped up sewing-table was positively oppressive. I groaned aloud at the thought of sticking in a needle only to pull it out again, and growing sleepy before noon in such employment, when conscience came to my rescue and reminded me of my promise to visit the kindergarten. It was an inspiration. Conscience is not always so entirely in sympathy with one's inclinations, so I joyfully made ready and set out to "live with the children" for one morning, thanking Froebel for his motto, and profoundly grateful to my mentor for suggesting that I could substitute a pleasant duty for a tiresome one.

Emma Hall was the goal of my ambition, and I arrived in time to see the children on the playground before school began. Miss Ozawa was watching her little flock of Japanese boys and girls. How merry they looked! There is a speck of a boy in his first trousers. He stands alone to display his new garments to the best advantage, and to avoid too close a contact with Hawaiian soil. Here is another small boy, who seems to be inspired with a benevolent desire to entertain the stranger, so he marches out into an open space on the lawn, turning several summersaults. His efforts were successful; I was entertained.

Leaving the playground, I made my way to the Hawaiian room, where Mrs. Tarbell, assisted by a young Hawaiian girl from Kawaiahae Seminary, has in charge some two dozen small natives. There are still some children debarred from attendance by whooping cough, but the room looks full to me, though more have been and will be accommodated. Promptly at nine Miss Lizzie took her place at the organ and the march began.

He was a tiny boy who led that day and seemed to feel his importance. How the eyes sparkled, and what perfect time they kept. Now it is time for the morning song. It is a prayer, and hands are folded and eyes closed as they sing, "Father, we thank Thee for the night." The baby voices are sweet and true, and though wayward eyes will fly open in spite of vigorous efforts to shut them tight, I am sure the prayer went straight up to the heart of the All Father. The children are evidently happy. It is hard to persuade them when they have outgrown the kindergarten to pass on to the Government schools. There is a girl now who has played truant and come back to Emma Hall. She has the proverbial objection of the sex to advancing years, and resolutely proceeds to throw sand in the eyes of the old gentlemen with the scythe and the hour glass. Twenty-three children seem to fill this room full enough, but how about the hundreds who need just such care and training and for whom there is neither room nor teaching force, nor funds to provide the same?

Let us look in on the Japanese class and see how our young hero of the trousers and the young acrobat appear in the school room. One trial of this class is the frequent changes of residence among the Japanese. One set of children has hardly time to be brought into trim, when it is moved away and a new set comes in. In this way the teacher is forced to keep going over the beginnings. No other school has to face this difficulty. The twenty-four little folks present this morning are mostly new scholars. What restless, eager little things they are! So full of good-natured mischief that one is reminded of the monkey cage at the "Zoo," they are so quick and funny. But there is not a cross face in the room; they all look happy and interested, in spite of sly tricks when the teacher's back is turned. There is the acrobat, he is sewing the outlines of a clock in red worsted; they are learning of clocks and time this week. The infant in trousers is on the other side of the room with the babies, and is distinguishing himself by sticking particular pegs in a board—a color lesson. Occasionally he remembers his new clothes, and stands up on the seat till everyone has had the opportunity to see him, if they chose to avail themselves of the privilege; then he sits down and continues to "peg" away with the rest. They look as earnest as if they were producing masterpieces, but are by no means so engrossed as to be oblivious to other happenings. Nothing escapes them. Miss Ozawa is temporarily assisted by Mrs. Crabbe.

But the morning is going and we have not seen Miss Alexander's little flock. She has twenty-one today, and her assistant is one of the girls from Kawaiahae, who the children call Miss Carrie. An interested mother also gives her time and helpfulness. Here the baby fingers are being trained to use the weaving needles, and "under one over one" is patiently repeated again and again by the teachers till in front of each pupil lies a little paper mat with regular squares in two colors. Time has come for recess, and the children go out in order as a spirited march is played. All except the little one who is deprived of recess in the interests of good order, for discipline must be maintained even in a kindergarten.

Our little man bows to the inevitable most cheerfully, and helps finish off the mats, for it is Friday and the children are to take them home to exhibit to their parents.

Our next visit takes us to the Portuguese school on Miller street. Miss Pires is in charge, assisted by Miss Bindt and a young Hawaiian girl from the Island of Kauai, who has just come here to study the new methods. Forty-two children are present today—there have been forty-eight—and many have to be turned away for want of room and teachers. Now we have found a room full of irrepressibles, and the teacher tells us we have chosen the worst day in the week for a visit, as on Monday they are always noisier. It takes a whole day to calm them down after two days of liberty. They are singing a motion song, "Come dance, little thumbkins," when they come to the last verse it is, "Come dance, little children," and they all promenade around in pairs. Just look at that tot skip across the room to choose a favorite partner; and look, too, at the favored maiden, how she turns a cold shoulder, and the discomfited youth has to put up with second best. How comical it looks in these babies! The Portuguese kindergarten is the fullest of all, and by no means the easiest to care for.

Our hour is more than gone and we have still to see the Chinese kindergarten, so bidding the busy teachers good morning, we set out for "fresh fields and pastures new." A cool, pleasant room under the Chinese church on Fort street is the kindergarten home of the little celestials. Miss Mildred Kinney has been for some time the teacher of this department, but being laid aside by illness at present, Miss Carrie Suow is ably filling her place, assisted by Miss Nellie Kahala of Kawaiahae Seminary. Thirty-four bright, lively boys and girls are present this morning and while they are playing in the yard we will have time to ask Miss Suow some questions. It speaks well for the work done here when the teacher in the next grade wishes all her pupils could first attend the kindergarten, as she did when some of the little ones were promoted this year. There are three sets of twins—one pair of twin boys, two girls; the boys are absent today, but the girls are there, each pair so exactly alike that the teacher is never quite sure which one she is addressing till she gets her answer. There is a merchant's son, that little man in silk, and very trim and neat he looks.

Now the bell rings and the march begins, they come in in fine order, keeping good time and when they sing they sing in tune and with well modulated voices. They are studying about colors today, and it is amusing to see the tiny ones discriminate between blue and violet, orange and yellow. When the balls are given out they whipper their preference to the child who distributes them, and the consequence is that more red and yellow balls are used than those of any other colors. How politely they say "thank you" or "please," and how interested they seem to be in their work. It is an interesting kindergarten to visit, and the little folks are very attractive. I would like to tell of all the points of interest in these various kindergartens, but time and space are inexorable. If enough has been said to prove that the work is one of virtue, or to awaken an interest in the little people of many climes who run about our streets, the object of this imperfect sketch will have been accomplished.

I would like to speak of the excellent record made by the Hawaiian girls as assistant teachers; of the influence of the training upon them; of Miss Eastman's class of eleven young ladies; and to ask if the training class work is to die when this class has finished the course, but I must leave that for another time or an abler pen. I will suggest, however, that if more friends of the kindergarten will take time to visit them oftener they will meet with cordial welcome, and give encouragement to some very hard working women.

E. V. C. H.

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She Had Consumption.

Lily, aged eight years, was nearly as bad as Eva but being older and stronger, held up a little better. We gave them both Hood's Sarsaparilla, which built up their strength and health. Lily is now a healthy, plump, happy child, and happy. My son Carroll was in a bad cough

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

distention, having a bad cough and very weak. He was obliged to lie down most of the time. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla put him on his feet and restored perfect health. Believe me, Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my children's lives." J. D. T. Brown, Stowe, Vermont.

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CAPT. CROSS' SOLUTION.

Quotes Precedent for His Annexation Scheme.

BASIS OF MONROE DOCTRINE.

What Central American Republics Did in 1823—San Salvador Passed a Solemn Act of Annexation—Waited for American Congress to Act.

Captain Judson N. Cross, who wrote to President Dole on the self-annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, evidently believes he has hit upon a good thing, and is pressing his arguments in the press of Minneapolis. The following article has been published by the Minneapolis Journal and the Penny Press:

As you published and editorially commented on a letter of mine to President Dole, suggesting self-annexation by Hawaii to the United States, as United States territory, and the sending of a delegate to Congress to ask admission at the coming session, I desire to call attention to a precedent of which I was unaware when I wrote the letter.

When, in 1822, Iturbide was made emperor of Mexico, the provinces of Guatemala, Costa Rica and Nicaragua (on a general initiative vote in its favor by the pueblos in those provinces, which had wrested independence from Spain), proclaimed their self-annexation to and incorporation with the Mexican empire. One convention of Costa Rica first annexed Costa Rica to the Columbian republic. Iturbide undertook to force San Salvador, the then richest and most populous, according to its size, of any of the Central American provinces, to also incorporate with Mexico. Iturbide's army besieged and took the city of San Salvador, the capital of San Salvador, and history records that "its provincial congress, notwithstanding that it was driven from place to place, remained intact, and defied the invaders of the province. It was under these circumstances, and as a means of retaining its freedom, that this congress resolved upon a step expressive of its sympathies and sentiments, which still exist, vigorous and unchanged. It resolved upon annexation to the United States; and by a solemn and formal act on December 2, 1822, decreed its incorporation with that republic, whose example sustained it in its adversity, and to which it naturally looked as the head of the great republican family."

Before the United States government could act, Iturbide was deposed, Santa Ana had proclaimed the Republic of Mexico, and acknowledged the independence of the Central American States, whereupon the Republic of Central America was formed.

While the United States government had not time to take action on the self-annexation of San Salvador, there are plenty of historical proofs that this self-annexation of San Salvador, in its distress by imperial Mexican invasion, shaped the immortal message of President Monroe to the American Congress in the following December. England's Foreign Minister, Mr. Canning, proposed to and urged Mr. Rush, our Minister to England, to unite with England in a declaration to Europe that neither the United States or Great Britain would appropriate a Spanish-American province, and would not tolerate interference by any European power.

Jefferson and Madison, to whom Monroe submitted the question for their advice, saw the far-reaching importance of leaving the Spanish-American provinces free to do as San Salvador had just done, annexing themselves and leaving the United States free to receive them. Mr. Rush had offered to unite in the declaration if England would acknowledge the independence of the Spanish-American provinces. Canning refused. Jefferson, through Monroe, as special envoy to France, had purchased Louisiana, and supposed its western limit was the Rio Grande. Subsequent treaty with Spain in order to get Florida, fixed it at the Sabine. An American colony already in Texas might revolt, as it did a few years later, and bring about annexation by self-action, as San Salvador had done by self-decree. Monroe ignored joint action with England, left his country free to accept any province which freely came, but warned off. What Monroe left out, in his famous message to Congress, of Canning's proposition, was the co-relative but unspoken right of every independent American province or state to seek annexation by self-initiative action, without compulsion from us but subject to our approval, which proviso my critics have strangely overlooked.

JUDSON N. CROSS.

State Dinner.

President Dole gave a state dinner to a few friends and officers of the Government last night at his residence, on Emma street. Among those present were Minister of Foreign Affairs Hatch, P. C. Jones and wife, T. C. Porter and wife, Minister of the Interior King and wife, and Attorney-General Smith and wife.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co. agents for H. I.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

JUNE TERM, 1895.

IGNACIO DE FRAGA VS. THE PORTUGUESE MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY OF HAWAII.

Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR, J., and Circuit Judge COOPER, in place of Bickerton, J., absent from illness.

The mere statement in a bill of exceptions that "the learned judge improperly admitted the records in a former case" is not sufficient to bring to this Court the question of the admissibility of the records as evidence.

In an action against a beneficial association for sick benefits, the records of a similar former action are admissible to show the status of the plaintiff as a member of the society and entitled to sick benefits at the date from which such benefits are claimed.

An exception to a "decision and the findings of law and of fact therein" is too general to be considered.

A finding of fact by the Court in a jury waived case, like the verdict of a jury, cannot be set aside if there is sufficient evidence to support it.

A beneficial association cannot at will terminate its liability to pay sick benefits to a member entitled thereto.

A point not raised in the trial court cannot as a rule be considered in this Court.

A member of a beneficial association may sue for sick benefits in a court of law, if he has not been allowed a fair hearing in the tribunals provided by the by-laws of the society.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY FREAR, J.

This is an action for sick benefits from November 9, 1893, to September 19, 1894, at the rate of \$1.25 per day, amounting to \$314 and interest thereon, which the plaintiff claims to be payable to him under the by-laws of the defendant corporation, of which he is a member.

The action was tried by the Circuit Court, jury waived, and judgment rendered for the plaintiff. The defendant brings the case here on two alleged exceptions. One relates to the admissibility of the records of a former case as evidence to show the status of the plaintiff as a member of the defendant society in good standing and entitled to sick benefits on November 8, 1893, the date to which he recovered sick benefits in the former action and from which he claims the same in this action. The statement in the bill of exceptions that "the learned judge improperly admitted the records in a former case," is insufficient. Not only is it too vague but it does not show that any objection was made at the trial to the admission of the evidence or that any exception was taken thereto or, if taken, allowed. We may, however, add that we see no reason why the evidence was not admissible.

The other exception was taken to the "decision and the findings of law and of fact therein." Such an exception is too general and indefinite to be considered. The object of an exception is to bring to this Court a specific question of law upon which the trial court has erroneously ruled to the prejudice of the party excepting, and not to enable a party to cast the entire case upon the court for review. Such a loose method of practice is unfair to both the opposite party and the court. See *Spencer v. Dodd*, 7 Haw. 200, *Ahlo v. Alan*, 8 Haw. 70; *Curry v. Porter*, 125 Mass. 94; *Harriman v. Sanger*, 67 Me. 442.

But, while holding that this exception should be dismissed on the ground that it is too general, yet as there has been some laxity in this respect in the past, we shall in this case consider briefly the points raised by counsel in their brief, especially as the result will be the same.

First, that the granting of sick benefits in the first instance was irregular for the alleged reason that the plaintiff had not furnished the required physician's certificate. The finding of the trial court was one of fact, and, like the verdict of a jury, cannot be set aside, there being sufficient evidence to support it. Without saying whether the by-laws made such a certificate a prerequisite in a case of this kind, it is sufficient to say that the record in the former case was strong, if not conclusive evidence, that the grant of sick benefits was in fact regular in the first instance.

Secondly, that if the society waived the requirement of the certificate in the first instance, it afterward terminated the waiver by its refusal to continue the benefits and by its answer and defense in the first case. If, as found to be a fact by the trial court, the grant was regular in the first instance, a mere refusal to pay could not terminate the liability.

Thirdly, that, if the plaintiff is only temporarily sick, he belongs to the class entitled to "simply medical attendance and medicines," and not to the class entitled to \$1.25 per day, since his illness does not wholly prevent him from working. This point is based on an erroneous English translation of the by-laws, the original of which in the Portuguese language is an exhibit in the case.

Fourthly, that the plaintiff, if entitled to any benefits at all, belongs to the class of incurables, and since he has been a member of the society less than eight years, is entitled to not more than \$1 per day under the by-laws. The trial court found as a fact that the proper steps had not been taken by the society to remove the plaintiff from the sick-list and place him on the incurable list, and this finding cannot be set aside as unsupported by the evidence.

Fifthly, that the trial Court had no jurisdiction, for the reason that the by-laws of the society provide for the adjudication of claims by its own tribunals, and that the plaintiff is bound by the by-laws. This point was not raised in the trial court, and therefore cannot be considered here. But it is argued that a question of jurisdiction may be raised at any stage of the proceedings. Granting, for the purpose of argument, that this is so where the Court is entirely without jurisdiction of the subject matter, it does not appear that the Court was without jur-

isdiction in this case. For, supposing the by-laws do provide for the adjudication of claims of this nature in such a way as to ordinarily preclude a member from having recourse to the Courts whether he has first exhausted his remedies in the society or not, yet if the action of the society has been such as to prevent him from pursuing the course prescribed by the by-laws, or if he has not been given a fair hearing, it is well settled that he may have recourse to the Courts of law. In other words, the trial Court was not necessarily without jurisdiction, and it is not for this Court to review the evidence as to the proceedings taken by the plaintiff in the tribunals of the society in order to pass as a trial court upon their regularity.

The exceptions are dismissed. A. S. Hartwell and W. L. Stanley for plaintiff; J. A. Magoon and W. S. Edings for defendant. Honolulu, October 18, 1895.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1895.

MARIA KAANAANA (W) VS. KEAHI (W), F. W. WUNDENBERG, ADMINISTRATOR WITH THE WILL ANNEXED OF MAHOE (W) AND C. P. KANAKANUI (K).

Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR, J., and S. K. KANE, a Member of the Bar, who sat in place of Mr. Justice BICKERTON, absent from illness.

There being sufficient evidence to sustain the verdict, a new trial is refused.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY S. K. KANE.

This is an action of ejectment to recover a piece of land situated at Manana-iki, Ewa, Island of Oahu, Royal Patent No. 6240, L. C. A. 7725, to Hopoe.

This case was tried at the November term, 1894, of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, before Judge Cooper and a jury, and resulted in a verdict for defendants. It comes to this Court upon exceptions to the refusal of the presiding judge to grant plaintiff's motion for a new trial based on the ground;—That the verdict was contrary to the law and the evidence.

It appears by the evidence sent up that Hopoe, a native Hawaiian, the Patentee, died intestate after the "small-pox" in 1853, leaving no issue.

The plaintiff claims that Keaka (K) and Keaumaihia (W) were the father and mother of Hina (K), Lua (K) and Hopoe (K), the patentees. They all died except Holau (W), the daughter of Hina (K) aforesaid, who sold the land in question to the plaintiff by deed executed by Holau (W) and her husband, Makannui, March 11, 1869; recorded in Book 114, page 328.

The defendants claim by descent through Kaalaka (K), the son of Kamakoli (K), the brother of Hopoe, the patentee.

The real issue in this case is a question of fact whether Holau (K), as claimed by the plaintiff, or Kaalaka (K), as claimed by the defendants, was the real heir of Hopoe, the patentee.

This question was left entirely to the jury to decide upon the evidence.

It appears in the evidence sent up that a lease was made by Kaalaka (K) to plaintiff's husband, Kaanaana, on January 28, 1880, which was admitted in the testimony of Maria Kaanaana, the plaintiff, and who paid rent to Kaalaka (K) after her husband's death. Therefore it seems to us that the plaintiff in this case recognized the title of Kaalaka, the one from whom the defendants claim.

The only question before us is whether the verdict was contrary to the law and the evidence.

After hearing the arguments of counsel and carefully reviewing the evidence on both sides we find sufficient evidence to sustain the verdict. The credibility and weight of the evidence was within the province of the jury. We overrule the exceptions.

J. K. Kahookano for plaintiff; J. A. Magoon and W. A. Kinney for defendants. Honolulu, October 18, 1895.

THIS MONTH'S "ATLANTIC."

Good Fiction and Interesting Article on the Japanese.

The October Atlantic Monthly is rich in good fiction. Mrs. Ward's powerful serial "A Singular Life" is concluded. There is a further installment of Gilbert Parker's "Seats of the Mighty," which increases in interest with each succeeding issue. Further chapters of Charles Egbert Craddock's "Mystery of Witch-Face Mountain" also appear. One of the most striking contributions is another Japanese study by Lafcadio Hearn, entitled "The Genius of Japanese Civilization." The third of Mr. Peabody's papers, "An Architect's Vacation," tells of "The Venetian Day." Among other features is a paper by Susan Coolidge, on "The Countess Potocka," and an unusually readable paper of travel by Alvan F. Sanborn, entitled "The Wordsworth Country on Two Shillings a Day." Bradford Torrey's paper on "Look-out Mountain" is of peculiar interest in view of the memorable gathering there this summer.

The book reviews, which constitute so important a part of every issue of the Atlantic, treat of a group of six stories much read and discussed at present. The poems of this issue are by John B. Tabb and Michael Field. The latter contributes "Second Thoughts," which, with "Tiger Lilies," in the September issue, are the first poems of this popular English writer to be printed in an American publication. The usual departments complete the issue.

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From the Thoroughbred

Standard-bred Stallion Nutwood, by Nutwood Jr.
Norman Stallion Captain Grawl.
Native-Bred Stallion Boswell.

Also a Choice Lot of

BULLS, COWS AND CALVES

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham.

A Lot of

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 Pure-Bred Hereford Bulls For Sale.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-Hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World. In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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COPPERPLATE PRINTING

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1895.

NOTWITHSTANDING conflicting reports, evidences of the probable success of the Cuban patriots are unmistakable. It is but another proof of the fact that millions of dollars spent in munitions of war and fitting out of military forces cannot keep monarchical despotism intact, when the people have become aroused to action by continued misrule.

M. H. de Young has been spending some more of the surplus of the Midwinter Fair funds for relief. He has bought one of Napoleon's old trunks this time, but just what use he intends to make of it doesn't appear. Perhaps he has designs on Hawaii. —Nevada City Herald.

Judging from the above the filibuster fever in its most acute form has not reached Nevada City. In the hands of a San Francisco, Chicago or Boston city editor, this item of news is good for a four column story on the "Hawaiian filibustering expedition that is being organized by M. H. de Young."

JAMES B. JOHNSTONE has dipped his pen in fire and written to the editor of this paper, requesting him to inform "my many friends in the Paradise of the Pacific that Johnstone has not given up the fight. My case will come up immediately after Cranston and Mueller's is disposed of." Possibly, we might suggest that Johnstone will feel less inclined to fight after the Cranston-Mueller case is decided. When that day comes, it is fair to presume that free advertising is all these men will be able to register on the credit side of their balance sheet.

CHILE and the Argentine Federation have decided to settle their boundary differences peacefully, but it is considered that their best guarantee for peace was the preparation for war. Both countries made large purchases of warships and war material and indulged in a large amount of fighting talk. This will undoubtedly be the result of the serious differences promised between England and the United States in the Venezuelan affair. The aggressive policy of the Marquis of Salisbury is already beginning to show itself, and will doubtless be met with equally positive action on the part of Secretary Olney. Although the situation may come to a point which will lead both nations to talk of massing their military and naval forces, the warlike proceedings will doubtless culminate in talk, and finally in successful arbitration. Civilized nations will bristle and talk a great deal before resorting to arms in these days.

WOMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Woman's Relief Association, organized to aid the poorer class of natives during the cholera epidemic, has finished its work, and there remains a balance of money on hand.

This association was mainly made up of women, with Hawaiian affiliations, in blood, and it speaks much for their character and energy that they discharged their duties so exceedingly well. They had the same difficulties to contend with that exist in other communities when public relief is needed. At such times the charitable are always imposed upon by selfish and unthinking people, and those who dispense the charity are sorely tried at times in preventing fraud. In other communities, where people have obtained some experience in such matters, rigid rules are finally adopted. These women have shown excellent organizing power. They reduced the impositions to the least possible amount. By their wise administration there need be no fear that they have encouraged any pauperism. Those who contributed so freely to the cause are well satisfied with their work. All of us must thank them for what they have done.

JOSEPH U. KAWAINUI.

No better tribute to any man's career can be paid than was implied in the remark of a friend on learning of Mr. Kawainui's sudden death Wednesday morning. He was an honest man. His was not a life marked with events which would place him on the list of notables as the word is commonly used, yet to those who knew him intimately, his was a type of Hawaiian manhood that will not soon be forgotten, and whose influence among his countrymen has been a power for good. He was quiet, unassuming, of the even disposition peculiar to his race, not fired with ambition to place himself publicly above his fellowmen, but always ready to do to the best of his ability whatever task came to hand. Whatever places of public trust he filled were obtained not particularly by his own effort but through the recognition by the community of his true worth. While not a leader, he was a man true to his country and a firm supporter of every effort made to advance its interests and raise the standard of manhood among the people of his race. It was not his lot to make his influence felt by some brilliant stroke, but rather by steady, honest toil to do something each day which should in the grand total make his the record of a well-rounded life. His many years of labor with the Gazette Company gave him a place with the management and the employees of this office that will never be filled. "Joe" Kawainui, as he was familiarly known about the office, commanded the respect of every employee with whom he had dealings, and none mourn his loss more sincerely.

IS BICYCLING A "FAD?"

"Young America begins its wheeling in perambulators, but it very soon gets on its own velocipedes and bicycles." So says the bicycle editor of the Boston Transcript as he points to the manufactories of the United States working day and night to fill constantly-increasing orders, "bicycle paths" in the streets of some of the largest cities, bicycle renting stables and the general signs of the "advance of the wheel" all over the civilized world. The sudden jump into popularity of this two-wheeler is inclined to make the person satisfied to go a-foot predict that cycling is little more than a "fad," soon to be a thing of the past and the wheel relegated to the garret with other useless household gods.

If the signs of the times count for anything, however, the man who pokes fun at the fad will be decked with garret cobwebs long before the bicycles. The people of today are quick to accept any contrivance that will shorten distance, and that at a comparatively small expense. The business man has found this in the bicycle, and, in fact, there are few walks of life where the bicycle has not been found to fill a long-felt want. The men and women that once went out to walk for exercise now find that by very little extra exertion they can, with a bicycle, cover seven times the distance which they did when walking, or in other words the same physical force used in taking one step now takes them seven steps. Of the exhilarating exercise and the healthful results of wheeling even doctors have failed to disagree upon, except perhaps during the last few years, when the extremes to which every class of exercise is subject have given them an opportunity to point to an occasional horrible example of what the wheel has done. While these sad examples may be noted from time to time as the indiscreet enthusiasm goes beyond the limit of physical endurance, the bicycle has come to stay, not as a fad but as a means of locomotion that meets the demands of the people.

Private letters received from Minister Castle state that he is comfortably settled in Washington. He has met Secretary Olney quite informally and had a very pleasant interview.

SELF ANNEXATION AGAIN.

Captain Judson Cross' precedents for the "self annexation" of this country to the United States are interesting to say the least. He has certainly proved the truth of the old adage that "there's more than one way to kill a cat beside choking it to death with butter," and he has apparently set the annexationists of the States to thinking. Minneapolis papers are decidedly inclined to accept the proposition as entirely feasible, but whether they actually believe in it or are egging the other fellow on to see how he comes out, remains to be seen. The Minneapolis Journal says:

"If Hawaii sends a delegate to initiate annexation, the matter will have as much publicity as the application of our territories for statehood. Annexation by treaty is a process of which the public may be ignorant until it is all over. Why, indeed, should Hawaii be received into the Union in a manner different from one of the territories? It makes no difference if it is foreign territory. The same method of absorption, which gets our territories into statehood and the Union will apply to Hawaii. Our constitution, section 3, clause 1, permits new States to be admitted by Congress into the Union. The republic of Texas, a foreign country, was annexed, but was admitted as a State after the usual form. Hawaii can hold a constitutional convention, adopt a republican form of government and ask to be admitted to the Union. In that way every step will be in the full glare of the light of publicity. The objections to treaties of annexation are well founded, because something may be accomplished in the dark by a single house, of which the public would disapprove, as it did of Polk's dark-lantern doing with respect to Texas. The delegate without is open and above board and unobjectionable."

The Penny Press of the same date, after reviewing the history of the Central American Republics, remarks:

"Out of this history Captain Cross thinks that he has discovered the entire authority for the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine. It is a well-known fact that 'The Monroe Doctrine' advances the principle that no European or Asiatic nation shall ever interfere or molest any of the Republics of the Western Hemisphere. Captain Cross has taken the greatest pains to send to the press of the country as well as the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER of Honolulu—the information which he has discovered and has a right to believe in the near future that these small Republics not only in Central America, where English oppression has prevailed for the quarter of a century and is now manifesting itself more boldly than ever, as well as the Republics scattered throughout the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, will exercise the right of 'self annexation' to the great Republic of the United States, thereby forever depriving European Powers of further authority or right of territorial acquisition upon the Western Hemisphere."

Perhaps Captain Cross has hit upon the proper interpretation of the Monroe doctrine—we hope he has—but his newspaper supporters fail to realize that this Republic has declared for annexation, both in its Constitutional Convention and its Legislature, and is now practically in the same position as San Salvador—waiting for the United States Congress to act. No one is inclined to argue the point with President Cleveland, so naturally enough the question goes to Congress. Furthermore, Hawaiian annexationists have loyal supporters among the members of the United States Congress, and so long as our Government continues to hold to the annexation principle, our representative at Washington is in much the same position as a special annexation representative would be. The present situation makes it apparent that this Government is using the same medicine Captain Cross prescribes, without following the exact method which he suggests for mixing the ingredients.

A LARGE publishing house in New York has requested W. N. Armstrong to write "a strictly impartial history of Hawaiian affairs, so that many people, including public men, who have no time to sift the truth out of the conflicting statements made regarding recent events, may be led to accept it without hesitation." A more Herculean task was never assigned to a Grecian god. One might as well request a person to write a treatise proving black to be white so that many people, including public men, may be led to accept it without hesitation, as to ask him to write a history of recent Hawaiian events that will not be refuted with as many more conflicting statements as have already been published.

UNREMNERATIVE WORK.

Theodore Roosevelt, who occupies a prominent place in American politics, advises men with independent means to enter public life. He preaches the doctrine of "Unremunerative Work." On the same lines of thought the Outlook recently asked, "Why do we not have more national men?"

Men of education, of refinement, of wealth reply "Political life is a dirty business. No man is safe from slander, libel and false accusation and virulent abuse. In politics men become violent in their feelings and opinions, and are not candid or fair." It is said that the press is much to blame for this condition of things. Behind the press are the readers who do not like "tame" talk or cool opinions. They are like the savages who delight to see their enemies "roasted." The "give-him-fits" style of editorial is demanded by the average reader, so that even the papers that try to be fair are constantly falling into the invective style. Men who are on the best of terms socially, and in business, will delight, if they belong to separate political parties, to see each other bombarded with accusations of political dishonesty.

So long as this condition of things exist, few men of ability who are able to command their own time, will seek the "unremunerative work" spoken of by Mr. Roosevelt. It has come to pass that scores of able men positively refuse to take office in the United States for these reasons, and, as a rule, the nominations for office go to an inferior class. Anyone personally acquainted with the House of Representatives in Washington knows it. At the same time, many able men do take office because they have the temperaments for political life, and are thick-skinned when abuse strikes them. The following summing up, by Noah Brooks, of the political situation in America, after the revolution, may be read with great profit by our own people, who have been in the midst of political changes: "Before the second election of Washington came on, party divisions began to show themselves in his cabinet, and the Arcadian simplicity of American politics forever disappeared. Henceforth there was to be no unanimity in anything that could be lugged into politics; a readiness to make a 'live issue' of everything possible; replaced the patriotic unity that had held the people together while they had been threatened by the total destruction of their liberties. Political parties were born."

REPORTS submitted at the recent International Cooperative Congress held in London show that the co-operative stores in England now number 1674, with a membership of 1,343,518, a share and loan capital of over \$80,000,000 and an invested capital of nearly \$40,000,000. Their sales in 1894 amounted to 260,000,000, from which a profit of ten per cent. was realized. Other countries also reported satisfactory results. Co-operative production has not fared as well. England has 120 societies organized for such production, with a capital of \$9,000,000. The profits for 1894 were \$340,000. In other countries co-operative production is advancing even more slowly. Delegates from Belgium claimed that the project had failed in their country owing to the fact that "the workmen were wanting in the necessary recognition of the difference of capacity, which made it necessary that the manager of a co-operative institution should exercise adequate authority." This same trouble has been met with in other countries and is particularly noticeable in countries where the laborers are from the ignorant classes. Co-operative societies have been established however in Russia, Austria, Roumania, Serbia, Denmark, the Netherlands and Australia as well as England, Germany and France, and the working of educating the masses is going on surely if slowly.

H. P. Baldwin will leave for the Coast October 26th.

AT A PENNY APIECE—\$20,000.

If you had as many pennies as there are natural holes through your skin, how many pennies should you have? You would have enough to make \$20,000. Now figure up the holes for yourself. Yet you couldn't afford to sell them for a penny each, even in hard times. They are worth more money. These holes, or sweat glands, pour out quarts of sweat every day—water, mixed with salt and poisonous humors. Stop these holes, partly or entirely and the skin's work is at once thrown on the lungs and kidneys. Then you fall ill with some disease or other. With what disease depends on the nature and location of your weak spot.

A lady, whose name we are permitted to mention, will not soon forget the spring of 1890. It was then that for the first time in her life she was afraid to be left alone; not from fear of enemies, but from sheer nervous excitement. She was obliged to have elastic put into her slippers to let them out—her feet were swollen so; and her hands were in the same condition. In the morning her face would puff up and large lumps form under her eyes and on her cheeks. Then a rash made its appearance all over her body, vanishing again almost immediately, as a blush comes and goes on the face.

The suddenness of this she compares to the sting of a wasp or hornet. An intense itching accompanied it, so she could not lie in bed or be quiet in any position on account of it. She was in misery night and day, and scarcely knew what to do with herself. Her legs got so painful and felt so tired she was put to it to get about. For eighteen months it must have seemed then as many years; she was tormented in this way.

Meanwhile she consulted two doctors, and attended successively at the Newcote Infirmary and at the Dispensary. But nothing more than temporary ease came of the treatment they gave her. The doctors recommended a change of air, and in August, 1891, she went to North Sunderland. She found relief at that place, but not from the air.

Now we must get back to the spring of 1890 and inquire what, if anything, preceded this strange outbreak. At that time, the lady says, she first felt languid, tired, and constantly sleepy. She was troubled with bad headaches and attacks of giddiness. Her appetite failed; she could eat but little, and after eating had a feeling of weight and fullness at the chest and sides. Her whole system was depressed, and the life in her appeared to sink, as the water does in a glass when there exists a hidden leak somewhere. Then came what has already been described.

At North Sunderland, whither she went for a change of air, she met a gentleman named Catbourn, who expressed a most intelligent opinion of her case and advised the use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Convinced by his reasoning she procured a supply of this well-known remedy and began taking it.

Her letter concludes in these words: "After I had used the Syrup only a few days I felt a decided improvement in all respects. My appetite revived, my food digested better, and soon the rash and lampposts disappeared to return no more. I have since enjoyed the best of health. You are at liberty to make my statement public if you think it may be useful to others. (Signed) Mrs. Sarah Charleston, 27, John Street, Arthur's Hill, Newcastle, February 7th, 1893."

We congratulate this lady on her recovery and thank her for allowing us to publish the above details of her experience. The doctors called her ailment nettle rash, but it was more than that. Her blood was loaded with poisonous acids generated by indigestion and dyspepsia—the same as the poisons of gout and of acute inflammatory rheumatism. The irritated nerves of the skin produced the rash, as the clogged pores were unable to excrete the poison. The purifying power of Seigel's Syrup expelled this poison through the kidneys and bowels, and by stimulating insensible perspiration over the whole surface of the skin.

(Of this disease an English physician says: "When it becomes chronic all treatment fails.")

Yes, all treatment except the one which cured Mrs. Charleston.

Save Baby's Life.

Improper feeding kills more babies than all the contagious diseases. Improper food sets the digestion all awry. Puts the whole system in disorder.

A perfect infant food should contain VITALIZING and BRAIN producing material combined with pure nutriment thoroughly digestible.

Bartlett's Food

is a complete and entire diet for babies. They like it and thrive on it. Doctors recommend it.

HOBSON DRUG CO. Agents. GILMAN BROS., BOSTON.

NOTICE TO COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ships' sides hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.

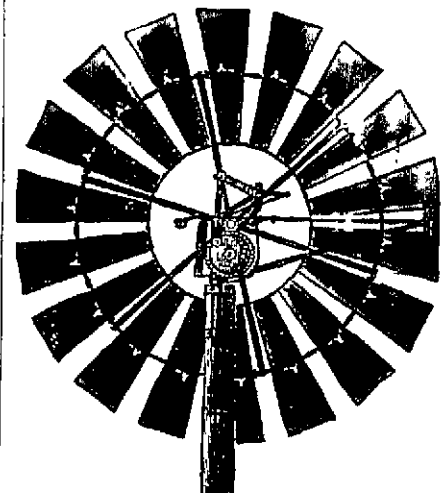
No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. FOLGER & CO., Proprietors.

Timely Topics

THE AERMOTOR Steel Tower.



To those who are curious to know of the merits and origin of the Aermotor and how in the fourth year of its existence it came to turn out many times as many wind mills as all others combined, the following facts will be of interest. They commenced in a field in which there had been no improvement for 25 years, and in which there seemed no talent or ambition and none has since been shown except in the feeble imitation of their invention. Before commencing the manufacture, exhaustive scientific investigations and experiments were made by a skilled mechanical engineer, in which over 5500 dynamometric tests were made on 61 different forms of wheels, propelled by artificial and therefore uniform wind, which settled definitely many questions relating to the proper speed of the wheel, the best form, angle, curvature and amount of sail surface, the resistance of air to the rotation, obstructions before the wheel, as in the vaneless mill; and many other more abstruse, though not less important questions. They insert in the casting a gun metal box which is in itself the best bearing known. This bearing is made with a large upright tube which is filled with machinists' waste saturated with oil. This arrangement makes the best and most lasting method of oiling. It is the one universally adopted by railroads and in trunions for cable roads and wherever constant and severe usage make frequent oiling necessary. Graphite bearings have long been known, but in none of these places are they used, although railroad men would not hesitate to incur almost any expense to avoid the constant attention which frequent oiling and hot boxes require. The graphite bearing in connection with wind mills has only been brought out to obviate the necessity of using the tilting tower. If you want a strong stiff steel tower, or one that your don't have to climb (the tilting tower) and the wheel that runs when all others stand still, that cost you less than wood and lasts ten times as long the Aermotor will fill the bill.

Copious illustrated printed matter showing every conceivable phase of wind mill construction can be had upon application at

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE COMPANY, L'D., Opposite Spreckels' Bank, 307 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Wilder's S. S. Co. have a notice of change of time in Kinau.

You can vote early and often in the ADVERTISER bicycle contest.

Notice of special election for Hilo, Puna and Hamakua in "By Authority" column.

The only passenger to arrive here by the Alameda was the Rev. C. H. Yatman, the evangelist.

On account of the movements of the Bennington "Meredit's Old Coat" will probably not be given.

The largest shipment of printing machinery ever brought to the islands was delivered at the Gazette Office yesterday.

With the departure of W. O. Smith for New Zealand begins J. T. Waterhouse's duties as president of the Board of Health.

The engagement of Ned Adams, well known in Honolulu, to Miss Gretchen Beck of Portland, Or., has been announced.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Company on Kauai has started grinding. The first forty acres taken off yielded 300 tons, or 7½ tons per acre.

W. N. Armstrong will leave for the States on the Australia Saturday. He goes on private business and will be absent about two months.

Inquiry at the Japanese Legation developed the fact that no information regarding a Japanese man-of-war coming to this port had been received.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Flora Glade, daughter of H. F. Glade, Hawaiian Consul at Bremen, to Lieutenant Seebach of the imperial army.

Work on the beach boulevard cannot be finished until the suit of Mrs. Ward for a settlement of the value of land expropriated by the Government is settled.

It will be twenty days before the Marie Hackfeld will finish discharging coal. She will then load between 1300 and 1400 tons of sugar for San Francisco.

Col. J. H. Fisher and family will leave on the Australia for an extended visit at their former home in San Francisco. Colonel Fisher will probably return the first of next year.

Dr. F. R. Day gave a dinner to the officers of the Board of Health on Monday. President Dole and Minister Hatch, W. O. Smith, John T. Waterhouse, T. F. Lansing, Dr. Wood and W. N. Armstrong were present.

The Bennington will come into port on the 28th to take coal and will leave for Hilo on the 29th or 30th, taking along as guests the American Minister and family. She will remain in Hilo until November 13th, when she will return to this port.

The hackmen claim that in Captain Morse the community had an earnest worker for Honolulu. He was always extolling the beauties of the island paradise to his passengers and always willing to give them ample time to see the sights.

Superintendent Cassidy of the Mutual Telephone Company will send out a large force of men to the other side of the island next week to reconstruct the telephone lines. Twenty-eight miles will be reconstructed. It will take about six weeks or two months to complete the work.

A Blue Book just issued shows the progress of British merchant shipping from 1840 to 1894. In the former year the tonnage of British and foreign vessels entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast at ports in the United Kingdom was 9,439,867 tons, of which 21,854,712 tons represented the foreign trade.

The trade of the Samoan Islands is on the increase, and with the object of meeting the demand a steamer has been ordered expressly for the inter-island trade. The steamer is being built at the island of Savaii by Messrs. Wallwork and others, she being built of the best of Samoan woods. Her carrying capacity will be about eighty tons.

Bark Sumatra Sold.

Saturday morning last the bark Sumatra, which has been lying in the mud off the railroad wharf for such a long time, was sold by the Wilder Steamship Company to Fred Walker, the photographer, for the sum of \$750. Mr. Walker's intention is to break it up and sell the various parts for what they will bring. He has had experience at such work before and has begun operations already. It is believed that the work will take between four and five months. Mr. Walker will be assisted by his brother, who is an expert boat-builder.

OAHU EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE Semi-Annual Meeting -- A Full Attendance.

There was a full attendance of pastors and delegates at the semi-annual meeting of the Oahu Island Association. The roads had been recently repaired, and this fact with the large quantity of rainfall in part of the island, made it difficult to reach Wai- alua with perfect punctuality. But the roads were not so bad as to make it impossible for one enthusiastic bicyclist to ride the whole distance from Honolulu to Wai- alua in six hours. The country never looked more attractive. The wide expanse of plain and mountain and sea, spread out before the traveler's vision is a constant delight. There is abundant room for thousands of happy homes. Wai- alua plantation is extending its acres of cane fields over all the hill sides, as well as the low lands, and the cane gives promise of an abundant yield. So also the rice fields, with the rice standing so tall and the heads of grain so heavy that in some places it has begun to fall before it is ripe enough for the sickle.

The church at Wai- alua is one of modern style, with ample room for the various social meetings of the church. The pastor, Rev. E. S. Timoteo, is one who fulfills admirably the pastor's office, caring for his flock in every way possible to minister to their needs and their uplifting. He was one of the sanitary committee that made a thorough inspection of every house, and secured most thorough cleanliness as the best preventive against the spread of cholera. He makes his home a hospital, and cares for the sick, making sure that they follow implicitly the directions of the very capable, efficient and popular Government physician, Dr. Alvarez. The young people, under the lead of the pastor and his wife provide a pleasant social entertainment, free to the whole resident population every moonlight Thursday evening. The house of worship was well filled Wednesday evening to have some pointed addresses on the lessons of this providential visitation of cholera at Honolulu. Advantage was taken of the occasion to enforce some of the needed lessons on God's laws of cleanness for character as well as health.

The usual routine business of the association was transacted with most commendable promptness. Assembling at 10 a.m. Wednesday, the business was all completed at 11 a.m. of Thursday, and the Honolulu delegation had ample time to reach home before nightfall. Some of the parishes were reported as delinquent in raising money for the pastor's support. An augmentation committee was appointed to take this matter in charge and secure a salary of at least \$300 for every pastor. A special committee was appointed to secure some more complete union of the various churches in the management of Christian work among the different nationalities. The variety of languages makes it difficult to do so. Mr. Hoare, the careful and painstaking teacher at Wai- alua, finds it difficult to teach properly his mixed school of Hawaiian, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese. These are in three different grades--seventy, fifty and forty scholars--and, though he has but two assistants, he has not sufficient room for all.

Court News.

M. Louisson has petitioned for letters of administration on the estate of the late Samuel Louisson be issued to C. Bolte. The estate is valued at \$9300 which includes a \$5000 life insurance policy.

Judge Cooper has dismissed the suit of J. C. Clunie vs. Lee Wai; plaintiff to pay costs amounting to \$9.50.

Maria Ena has filed a bond in \$1000 in the injunction proceedings against W. C. Lane.

Attorneys for Hawaiian Lodge No. 21 A. F. & A. M. have asked that Tuesday, 29th inst. be set for a hearing of their case against F. H. Redward.

J. O. Carter and Geo. R. Carter, administrators of the estate of Charles L. Carter deceased, have filed a petition for instructions as to the division of C. L. Carter's interest in the estate of H. A. P. Carter.

Mary Ann Hill has been appointed administratrix of the estate of the late Walter Hill. Ah Leong has filed an answer to the complaint of Andrew McCabe denying all the allegations set forth.

In the suit of Charles Wilcox against W. C. Achi in which a verdict of \$351 and costs was rendered in favor of plaintiff, the marshal returns the writ satisfied.

The suit in equity of Irene H. Li-Brown et al, by A. F. Judd, vs. Chas. A. Brown was argued before Judge Cooper yesterday and submitted.



SHOPPING BY POST

It is a well-known fact that people's clothes wear out in the country as fast if not faster than in Honolulu. Now there is no need for making a trip to the Capital to renew your stock of wearing apparel.

L. B. KERR, QUEEN ST., HONOLULU,
Has Started A

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT

and will be pleased to send on request, samples and prices of his celebrated West of England Serges, Scotch Tweeds and Gingham, India Linens, Dimities and Prints; also Sheeting, Pillowcasing, etc. A single yard at Wholesale Prices.

L. B. KERR, P. O. BOX 306, Honolulu, H. I.

Band Concert.

Professor Berger will give his first hotel concert tonight at 7:30. There will be two pieces played for the first time. The program:

- PART I.**
1. March—"Under the Double Eagle".....Wagner
 2. Overture—"Memories of the Ball".....Puerner
 3. Ballad—"Don't be Cross" (new).....Zeller
 4. March—"King Cotton" (new).....Souza
 5. Waltz—"The Tyrolean".....Zeller
- PART II.**
6. Medley—"On Broadway" (new).....Beyer
 7. Waltz—"Paradise of the Pacific".....Berger
 8. Polka—"Nuuanu Valley".....Berger
 9. March—"Our Bloomer Girls".....Cunha
- "Hawaii Ponoi."

Council of State.

The Council of State met yesterday and passed resolutions regarding the death of Joseph U. Kawai- nui, of which body he was a member. Messrs. John Ena, an old friend of the dead member, and John Nott were selected to represent the Council as pall bearers.

If Troubled With Rheumatism Read This

ANNAPOLIS (Md.), April 16, 1894—I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and found it to be all that is claimed for it. I believe it to be the best preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pains on the market, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.—JNO. G. BROOKS, dealer in boots, shoes, etc., No. 18 Main street.

ALSO READ THIS.

MECHANICVILLE, St. Mary County, Md.—I sold a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several years. It made him a well man. A. J. MCGILL. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

MILL ENGINE FOR SALE.

Horizontal Slide Valve Engine

Made by Honolulu Iron Works Company in 1885.

Bore of Cylinder, 13 inches. Length of Stroke, 40 inches; Crank Shaft on left of Cylinder. Hand Reversing Gear; Diameter of Fly Wheel, 14 feet, size of Engine Bed, 3 feet wide by 20 feet long.

For further particulars apply to

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Limited.

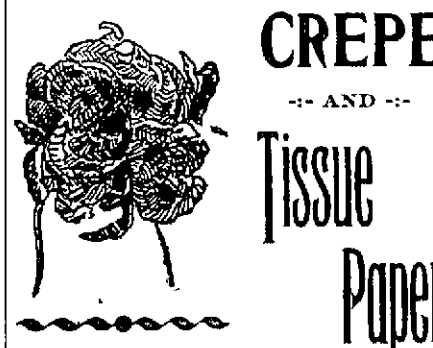
NOTICE

Wilder's Steamship Co., (LIMITED.) CHANGE IN SAILING.

The Steamer "KINAU" will sail at 2 a. m., instead of at 2 p. m. as formerly. No freight received after 8 a. m. on day of sailing.

The Steamer "CLAUDINE" will touch at Lahaina every trip in the future, up and down.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.



Flower Materials, New Mouldings.

Sheet : Pictures,



at **King Bros.**

HOTEL STREET.

Mules - 36 - Mules FOR SALE.

Parties desiring Mules will make money buying of me, as I raise all my stock in California and can sell cheaper than those who buy to sell. My Mules are from 4 to 6 years old, and weigh from 1000 to 1250 pounds. Call or address

R. T. McCULLOUGH, Arlington Hotel.

BY AUTHORITY.

Election Proclamation.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
Honolulu, October 24, 1895.

In accordance with Article 80 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a Special Election for a senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chas. Notley will be held in the First Senatorial District, Island of Hawaii, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1896.

The Voting Precincts, Polling Places and Inspectors of Election in the First Senatorial District are as follows:

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua.

1st Precinct.

All that district of Puna, excepting Ke- au and Olaa. Voting place: Pohouki Court House.

Inspectors: R. A. Lyman, Sr.,
H. Rycroft,
David Nape.

2d Precinct.

The lands of Keau and Olaa, in Puna, and that portion of Hilo extending from the boundary of Puna to the bed of the Honu Gulch. Voting place: Court House in Hilo.

Inspectors: G. W. A. Hapai,
E. D. Baldwin,
W. Vannatta.

3d Precinct.

Extending from the bed of Honou gulch to the bed of Kawaiauli gulch. Voting place: Papaihou School House.

Inspectors: Geo. Weight,
John Moir,
E. Thrum.

4th Precinct.

Extending from the bed of the Kawaiauli gulch to the bed of the Waikaua gulch. Voting place: Honoum School House.

Inspectors: J. K. Dillon,
W. D. Schmidt,
J. B. d'Olivera.

5th Precinct.

Extending from the bed of Waikaua gulch to the bed of the Kaula gulch. Voting place: Court House, Laupahoehoe.

Inspectors: Wm. G. Walker,
L. E. Swain,
Richard Ivers.

6th Precinct.

Extending from the bed of the Kaula gulch to the bed of Kalopa gulch (Kaliu gulch). Voting place: Kahe School House.

Inspectors: James Renton,
A. Lidgate,
Robert Horner.

7th Precinct.

Extending from the bed of the Kalopa gulch to the bed of the Malanahae gulch. Voting place: Honokaa Court House.

Inspectors: F. S. Clinton,
Edwin Thomas,
E. W. Estep

8th Precinct.

Extending from the bed of the Malanahae gulch to the boundary of Kohala. Voting place: School House, Kukuhaele.

Inspectors: Wm. Horner,
George Kock,
W. A. Yates.

Kohala, Kona and Kau.

1st Precinct.

Consisting of North Kohala. Polling place: Kohala Court House.

Inspectors: W. P. McDougall,
J. Parnet,
Kahookano.

2d Precinct.

Consisting of South Kohala. Polling place: Waimea Court House.

Inspectors: W. S. Vredenberg,
Jas. Bright,
S. M. Kekoa.

3d Precinct.

South Kohala to the north boundary of Hoolualua. Voting place: Court House, Kailua.

Inspectors: George Clark,
S. Haanio,
Thomas Au.

4th Precinct.

North boundary of Hoolualua to and including Keel South Kona. Voting place: School House, Konawaena.

Inspectors: Thos. H. Wright,
H. Hall,
R. Wassman.

5th Precinct.

From south boundary of Keel to north boundary of Kau. Voting place: Court House, Hokena.

Inspectors: T. K. R. Amalu,
Kalihiwa,
Rev. G. W. Waiuu

6th Precinct.

From the boundary between South Kona and Kau to the western boundary of Puna- iuu. Polling place: Waiohina Court House.

Inspectors: J. H. Waipulani,
W. J. Yates,
O. K. Apiki.

7th Precinct.

The remainder of the District of Kau. Polling place: Pahaia School House.

Inspectors: W. P. Fennell,
Ikaaka,
James Lino.

J. A. KING
Minister of Interior

For the information of the public the following resolution of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of

Hawaii, passed July 12th, 1894, is re- published:

Resolved, that the President and mem- bers of the Executive Council shall be officially addressed simply by the titles of their respective office; thus, "To the President," or "Mr. President," and similarly the members of the Cabinet. The terms "Excellency," "Honorable," and words of like import shall not be used in officially addressing the members of the Executive Council.

1700-3t

FINANCE DEPARTMENT BUREAU OF CUSTOMS
Honolulu, H. I., October 11th 1895.)

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1st, 1896, Importers, in making entry at the Custom House, will positively identify each case with its contents. Ample time is here allowed for notification of this necessity to all foreign consignors, and failure to comply after the date above named will inevitably cause increased delay and expense before delivery of the goods. From and after the same date, the reduction of Foreign currencies in Customs entries will be returned by the Customs.

JAS. B. CASTLE,
Collector-General of Customs.

Approved
S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance
4121 189-3t

PETER KAHAKAULA has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the Govern- ment Pound at Mala, in the District of Lahaina, Island of Maui.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Oct. 11th, 1895.
1698-3t

J. KELIKAHU has this day been ap- pointed Poundmaster for the Govern- ment Pound at Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Oct. 11th, 1895.
1698-3t

We Want To Talk

About your money matters. None of our business, perhaps; but sell- ing fine

FURNITURE

is and a little reciprocity of feel- ing between the two will hurt neither of us.

PRICES THAT TALK LOUD.

Parlor Furnished

Complete for \$26.00

Consisting of
Polished quartered Oak Table, 24x24;
Three Carved Oak Chairs, Two
Rockers to match, Plush Trimmed
Lounge.

Bedroom Furnished

Complete for \$35.00

ANTIQUE FINISHED
consisting of
Bed, Hard Wood; Bureau, Bevel Mirror,
Wash Stand, Table, Two Chairs,
Rocking Chair, Woven Wire and
Top Mattress

Diningroom Furnished

Complete for \$44.75

Consisting of
Side Board, Oak with Plush Lined Draw-
ers and Bevel Glass, 8-Foot Table,
Six Solid Oak Chairs.

Sittingroom Furnished

For \$20.25

Consisting of
Highly Polished Table, Oak Arm Rock-
er, Hard Wood Rocker, Chairs.

The above figures show that we can furnish in good style and finish a 4-Room Cottage for \$126.00.

You must admit you always thought it would cost more, and yet hundreds of just such bargains are to be had every day in our store. If you doubt it, call and see for yourself.

Look for changes next week.

HOPP & CO.,

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

REMEMBER, we have the largest repair shop and the most skilled workmen in Honolulu.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S Boston Line of Packets

SHIPERS will Please Take Notice that the

Bark HOLLISWOOD

Will Leave New York for this port on or about SEPTEMBER 30th.

For further information apply to Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kilby street, Boston, Mass., or to C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu, Agents.

Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month.

JOSEPH U. KAWAINUI.

His Sudden Death Wednesday Morning.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AN EDITOR.

Attacked with Heart Failure While Writing and Died Almost Instantly—Interesting Sketch of the Life of a Popular Hawaiian Citizen

Joseph U. Kawainui died suddenly of heart failure at his home on Queen street early Wednesday morning. About three months ago he suffered great pain in the region

Hawaiian and English languages enabled him to translate intelligently the news of the old world to his readers. That fact, together with his never-ceasing popularity, made his newspaper much sought after by the Hawaiians.

The deceased was a favorite of the late King Kalakaua, and when he became King in 1874 he made him a member of the Privy Council, an honor held by him until the king's death. When that body was reorganized by the ex-queen Mr. Kawainui's name was dropped. On the formation of the Republic he became one of its ardent supporters and has ever since faithfully used his pen and his intelligence in his efforts to bring the Hawaiians to a realization of what he considered best for their interests. In consideration of this as well as the high respect in which he was held by the Hawaiians and the administration he was selected as a member of the Privy Council of State.



THE LATE JOSEPH U. KAWAINUI.

(Sketches from life in the Kuokoa sanctum by Harry Roberts of the ADVERTISER staff.)

of his heart and upon consulting a physician learned that he had organic heart trouble, probably an aneurism. Since then he has attended regularly to his duties as editor of the Kuokoa which paper he has been connected with for a number of years. Tuesday night he retired in his usual spirits and arose at 4 o'clock to do some writing for his paper calling his wife at the same time to make some coffee. Shortly afterwards he remarked that he had so much pain in his heart that he could not breathe. The end came soon afterwards. Literally "Joe died in harness," as an old friend remarked at the funeral.

He was buried yesterday afternoon from his late residence. A large number of prominent officials of the Government as well as private citizens were present. The services at the house were held by the Rev. H. H. Parker a long-time friend of the deceased. A choir made up of members of the Kawaihāhoi choir and members of the church discoursed sweet music.

The funeral procession, headed by a detachment of police under Captain Parker and the Government Band, marched from the house of the deceased to the Kawaihāhoi Cemetery, where the remains were deposited in the family plot. The pall-bearers were John Ena, J. Lot Kaulukou, S. K. Kane, Joseph Nawahi, J. Kanakani, F. J. Testa, John E. Bush, John Nott, E. K. Lillikalani and Wallace R. Farrington. Among the representatives of the Government were President Dole, Chief Justice Judd and wife, Professor Alexander, Judge H. E. Cooper, W. A. Kinney, Ministers F. M. Hatch and J. A. King, J. Kaubane, D. L. Naone, J. K. Kahokano, Henry Smith, Mrs. C. A. Brown, Abraham Fernandez, E. G. Hitchcock, Marshal Brown, Dr. Emerson and many prominent Hawaiians.

Joseph U. Kawainui was born on Maui about fifty-four years ago and came to Honolulu when a boy for the purpose of attending school. He received a good education in English at the Royal school. Twenty-five years ago he entered the employ of H. M. Whitney, who was at that time publisher of the Kuokoa, the Hawaiian newspaper, serving first as local reporter and afterward as editor. In 1878 Mr. Kawainui, encouraged by his success in the literary field, started the publication of the Kuokoa. He retained that position until his death.

There were few Hawaiians with better education than he, none possessing more admirable qualities as a man. His knowledge of the Ha-

He was active in the membership of Kawaihāhoi Church and Sunday school, and through his death Mr. Parker loses one of his most able assistants. He was also a leading member of the Hawaiian Republican Club which organization attended his funeral in a body. Deceased leaves a widow and two children the youngest about nine years of age.

COLLEGE RELIGION.

The Matter Discussed Last Night. Central Union Crowded.

Central Union Church was crowded Wednesday p.m. to hear the opinions of various graduates of institutions of learning in the United States on the subject of "Religious Work in American Colleges."

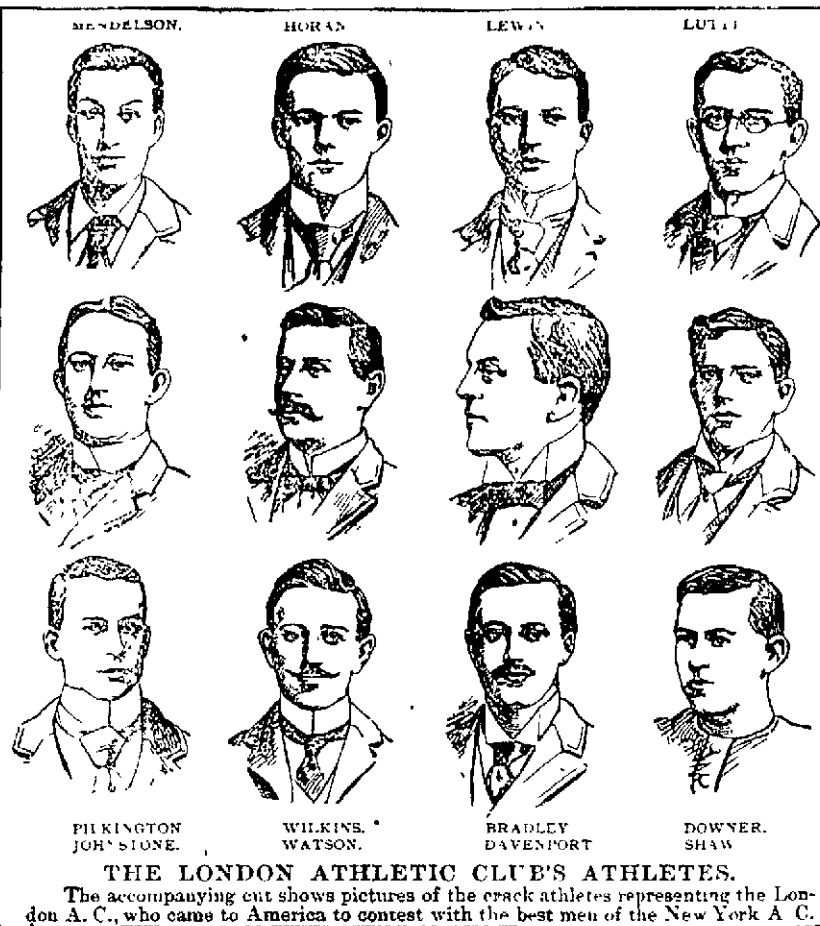
Nearly all of the speakers have been more or less connected with the Central Union Church here, a fact which speaks well for the teachers of the colleges they represented at the meeting last night. Among them was the venerable Mrs. Taylor, whose husband was the first pastor of the old "Fort Street" Church. From this fact alone Mrs. Taylor's remarks were listened to with a great deal of interest.

Those who spoke were Chief Justice Judd of Yale, Judge Frear of Yale, J. Q. Wood of Harvard, Rev. S. E. Bishop of Amherst, C. J. Lyons of Williams, W. I. Warriner of Wesleyan, Professor Richards of Wesleyan, Arthur Wood of Oberlin, Professor French of Dartmouth, Mrs. Taylor of Mount Holyoke Seminary, Mrs. Judge Frear of Wellesley, Mr. Perry of Wooster Polytechnic and Mr. Emerson of the Institute of Technology. Others were to have spoken but the hour had already been spent. Professor Hosmer was unable to be present on account of illness. Judge Judd spoke a few words for Oahu College and Professor Richards for Kamehameha.

In the talks of the different graduates the different modes in vogue at their respective alma maters of carrying on religious work were dwelt upon. Many points of interest and instructiveness were brought out.

Satisfactory Settlement.

George H. Paris, business manager of this paper, while on a recent visit to the Coast, traveled over a route not laid down in his ticket. The difference in the fare was in favor of Mr. Paris and he presented a claim for the amount to George T. Nicholson, general passenger agent of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company. By the Australian, Monday, he received a check from Mr. Nicholson for \$13.16, covering the amount of the claim.



THE LONDON ATHLETIC CLUB'S ATHLETES. The accompanying cut shows pictures of the crack athletes representing the London A. C., who came to America to contest with the best men of the New York A. C.

Seasickness

POSITIVELY PREVENTED.

"BRUSH'S REMEDY FOR SEASICKNESS."

(ELIXIR PROPHYLACTIC.)

The Only Known Specific that will Invariably Prevent "Mal de Mer."

GUARANTEED PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

Benson, Smith & Co.,

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

THE MUTUAL Life Insurance Company of New York.

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, President.

Assets December 31, 1894, \$204,638,783.99

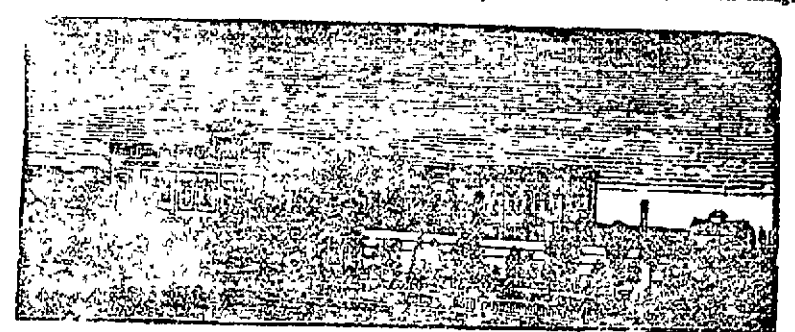
A Good Record the Best Guarantee for the Future.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

S. B. ROSE,

General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

—UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF—
DR. F. P. CLARK, Medical Dept. DR. C. A. RUGGLES, Asst. Physician. GEO. C. CLARK, Business Manager.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS. The Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are spacious and comfortable, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 300 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent with culture of gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and procuring extra accommodations if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES: DR. L. C. LANE, San Francisco; DR. R. H. PLUMMER, San Francisco; DR. W. H. WEAVER, S. F. ex-Supt. Ins. Asylum; DR. E. H. WOOLSEY, Sur. S. F. Co., and Oakland; DR. ROBT. A. McLEAN, San Francisco; DR. W. H. THOMAS, Hospital; DR. L. S. TITUS, San Francisco; DR. G. A. SHULTZ, Napa, late Supt. State Insane Asylum. 1893-94.

GIVE US ANOTHER SHOT AT YOU

"KOMBI" and Pocket Kodak.

Every one who saw our "NO. 2 BULLET" was more than pleased with the work done by them. The only fault we had to find was that we did not have enough of them to satisfy the demand. Come and look at the

POCKET KODAK \$5.50.

Loaded for Twelve Pictures.

Makes pictures large enough to be good for contact printing and good enough to enlarge to any reasonable size. "One button does it. You press it." Weighs only five ounces. HERE! ANOTHER!

Kombi! Kombi! Kombi!

Loaded for Twenty-five Pictures.

This little camera can be carried in the pocket. Nothing is left undone to make it perfect little gem of a camera. Can be used as a snap shot or time exposure. So simple that a boy or a girl can use it. Twenty-five perfect exposures one loading. Every KOMBI guaranteed.

Both of these cameras can be loaded or film changed in daylight. We have on exhibition an assortment of pictures taken with these cameras which are perfect in every detail.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes and Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufactories has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

ICE & COLD STORAGE

AT NOMINAL COST.

HALL'S, London, E. C., Patent Car-bonic and Hydride Refrigerating and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand. By Hall's process cold-beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls, portable, may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue.

GEORGE CAVENAGH, Agent, Alakea Street.

P. S.—By the above-named process one to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned out at comparatively small cost.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co. Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd., Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnt. Agts.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894.

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital,	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital,	2,750,000
Paid-up Capital,	687,500 0 0
2—Fire Funds,	2,410,992 7 3
3—Life and Annuity Funds,	8,672,525 14 12
	£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch	1,546,856 18 0
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches	1,350,821 16 0
	£2,906,677 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

The Liverpool and London and Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

Assets	842,032,000
Net Income	9,079,000
Claims Paid	112,509,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture on the most favorable terms.

BISHOP & CO.

AN UP-TO-DATE PIANO

Is the famous KROEGER. It is always in the van of improvement. We are showing a

NEW-STYLE KROEGER

That has recently been put on the market. It is a gem. Liberal discount for cash. Call and see it. It is a beauty.

PIANOS kept in tune for one year gratis. Old instruments taken as part payment. Tuning and repairing a specialty.

T. W. BERGSTROM, THURM'S BOOK STORE, Honolulu, H. I.

Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. Alvarez Gets Kalihi Receiving Station.

QUARANTINE OFF IN MAUI.

Dr. Oliver Sends Interesting Report. Claim for Fish Destroyed is Not Allowed by the Board—Order in Regard to Mail is Rescinded.

At a meeting of the Board of Health Wednesday afternoon, all but one or two members were present. Minutes of meeting held October 21st read and approved.

Expenses for quarantine at Hilo (\$755) ordered paid.

Mr. E. C. Winston, owner of some tenements in the district affected during the cholera seige, asked permission to lease his houses to tenants other than Hawaiians.

Referred to Sanitary Committee to report on buildings overhanging water and to find out whether refuse is dumped in the river or not.

Notice to rescind certain regulations in regard to mails carried.

Residents of Nuuanu street sent communication to the Board that they had been deprived of certain water rights by the closing of a certain ditch in the vicinity. Dr. Day suggested that the ditch be opened as soon as the residents sever connection between the ditch and their cesspools. Motion to rescind the order of closing said ditch carried.

Dr. Wood said that the committee on leprosy unanimously recommended Dr. Alvarez to take charge of the bacteriological experiments at Kalihi. Motion to indorse recommendation of committee on leprosy and to appoint Dr. Alvarez as physician in charge of Kalihi Experiment Station upon condition that he go abroad to study bacteriology six months and prepare himself for the work, carried.

Dr. Alvarez's resignation as physician at Waialua was accepted.

President Smith suggested offering the position at Waialua to Dr. Wayson. Put in the form of a motion and carried.

An application from a certain Chinese company at Kalihi for claims due them through fish destroyed by regulations of the Board was received. It was decided that the Board did not feel justified in paying such claim.

A motion to allow Lee Mung & Co.'s ducks to go into the pond on the premises was carried.

The following letter from S. F. Chillingworth of Wailuku, Maui, was read:

SIR:—At a meeting of the committee of the Board of Health for the Island of Maui, held at Kahului this afternoon, the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, No cases of cholera have occurred in Honolulu since October 2d, and a further spread of this disease appears to be effectually checked and under the control of the Board of Health; therefore be it

Resolved, That so long as this condition exists, the committee of the Board of Health for the Island of Maui, will not oppose the landing of passengers and freight from Honolulu on the Island of Maui at ports under our control and jurisdiction, provided such passengers and freight have been allowed to leave Honolulu under the regulations of and by permission of the Board of Health.

Dr. Oliver sent the following communication relative to affairs at the leper settlement on Molokai:

I herewith present my report for the quarter ending September 30, 1895. In the first two months of the quarter, the general health of the settlement was good, but in September stomachic and intestinal disorders were very prevalent, attributable generally to the change of diet—the substitution of flour and rice for poi. Now, however, the sick list is daily growing smaller. The natives are not only becoming accustomed to the change, but they are learning to cook their flour in a better manner. At the same time they are anxiously looking forward to a return to the old order of things, when they may again get their poi.

In consequence of this sickness, the bathing has, in a measure, been interrupted, as also have the various lines of treatment with the exception of the creosote. Here, instead of a falling off in the number taking creosote, there has been an accession to the usual number. From three patients who had been taking creosote regularly at the beginning of the quarter the number has increased to ten. And this not by any persuasion on my part. In fact, I was rather astonished at the number of applications. I received fifteen new applications for this treatment, but many of them who applied were not suitable cases. Those who were accepted were told distinctly that on the first irregularity, either in taking the creosote or in their manner of living, they would be struck off the list, unless, I myself,

should, for other reasons, see fit to discontinue the treatment. I was puzzled to account for the new idea of these lepers. The few who had been taking creosote regularly were certainly in good general health and were strong, but they certainly did not show the marked improvement that some of the arsenic patients evinced. But I have heard since that the original creosote patients have been extolling the virtues of this remedy; hence, the new movement. In the first week or so the dose of creosote is limited to twenty minims daily. This is gradually increased until a daily dose of a drachm and a half is reached. The whole of the settlement has undergone a thorough cleansing. Houses have been whitewashed, privies have been treated with dry earth and chloride of lime, and where necessary the vaults have been filled in and new pits dug. All sweepings and rubbish have been burned. The drainage at the Bishop Home has always been a source of trouble and annoyance. It is now, however, after considerable work, satisfactory.

I think, at the present time, that the settlement may be pronounced clean.

Mr. La Pierre's petition for a leave of absence was granted.

W. O. Smith tendered his resignation as president of the Board of Health for the meantime. Carried. Resignation will take effect upon the departure of Mr. Smith for New Zealand.

A communication signed by Benson, Smith & Co., H. E. Waity, J. H. Soper, C. B. Ripley, Ed. Towse, E. O. White, W. W. Hall, G. P. Castle, J. T. Wayson and W. C. Weedon asking for the appointment of Wm. L. Eaton to the position of inspector was read and referred.

THE LAND OFFICE.

Appointments to Be Made—Surveyor for Hilo Named.

J. F. Brown, commissioner of the land department, is busily engaged in arranging the personnel of the agents to be appointed under the new law and in determining, with others in his department, upon the appointment of a surveyor of lands in Hilo and Puna. For this position A. B. Loebenstein is the preference and will be appointed. As the position is one that will require the entire attention of the person accepting it, Mr. Baldwin, the Hilo surveyor, did not put in an application for the place. The commissioners are also engaged in arranging the lands in the Interior Department and determining which shall be considered among town lots and water sites.

The blank forms and books for the department must all be made before the commissioner can get down to real interesting work. The demand for copies of the new land law is increasing daily, an indication that much of the land thrown open by the Government will be promptly taken up.

Fumigating Process.

The old custom house was transformed into a fumigating station yesterday afternoon. Health Agent Reynolds, seated at a desk near a window, with interpreters standing around him, issued permits for those passengers who wished to depart for other island ports, while the gases from the fumigating apparatus filled the whole place with a most overwhelming odor. Japanese, Chinese, natives and others scrambling about on the floor, actively engaged in the work of collecting their effects furnished a picture not to be met with every day. Each one was eyeing the other to see, while the scrimmage was in progress, that no one got a shirt or some other article of clothing which belonged to the other. Great beads of perspiration stood out on their foreheads; nor did the intense excitement on the part of each cease until the sidewalk on the outside was reached. Thus from 3 until nearly 5 o'clock did the work of fumigating passengers for the various steamers continue.

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA.

When promptly and properly treated a recovery is almost certain. This was fully demonstrated during the prevalence of Cholera in New York in 1866. Go to bed as soon as the first symptoms appear, remain as quiet as possible, and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in double doses until the pain ceases, and then after each operation of the bowels more than natural. Send for a physician, but take this remedy in this way until he arrives. The remedy should be kept at hand ready for instant use. It should be taken within five minutes after the first symptoms appear. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the most successful medicine that has yet been produced, not only for the milder forms of bowel complaint, but for the most violent forms of Asiatic Cholera. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co.

Benson, Smith & Co. call attention to Brush's remedy for sickness which is said to be an infallible remedy.

NEW TIME TABLE.

The Australia to Continue on the Local Run to Frisco.

Below will be found the new time table for steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company entering this port during the balance of this year and 1896. It will be noticed that the Australia will make fourteen trips between here and San Francisco during next year, while the Mariposa and Monowai continue as thorough boats. This list is in convenient form for reference by persons who desire to keep track of the arrival and departure of steamers:

Steamer.	Arrive Honolulu from S. F.	Leave Honolulu for S. F.
Alameda.	October 24	November 15
Australia.	November 15	December 21
Mariposa.	December 21	January 18
Monowai.	December 19	January 18
Australia.	January 3	January 27
Alameda.	January 27	February 13
Mariposa.	February 13	February 21
Australia.	February 21	March 12
Monowai.	March 12	March 18
Australia.	March 18	April 9
Alameda.	April 9	April 18
Australia.	April 18	May 7
Mariposa.	May 7	May 29
Australia.	May 29	June 4
Monowai.	June 4	June 22
Australia.	June 22	July 2
Alameda.	July 2	July 17
Australia.	July 17	July 30
Mariposa.	July 30	August 10
Australia.	August 10	August 27
Monowai.	August 27	September 4
Australia.	September 4	September 24
Alameda.	September 24	September 28
Australia.	September 28	October 22
Mariposa.	October 22	October 26
Australia.	October 26	November 16
Monowai.	November 16	November 19
Australia.	November 19	December 11
Alameda.	December 11	December 17

Steamer.	Arrive Honolulu from S. F.	Leave Honolulu for S. F.
Australia.	October 26	November 14
Monowai.	November 14	November 20
Australia.	November 20	December 12
Alameda.	December 12	December 16
Australia.	December 16	January 6
Mariposa.	January 6	January 9
Australia.	January 9	February 1
Monowai.	February 1	February 8
Australia.	February 8	February 26
Alameda.	February 26	March 5
Australia.	March 5	March 21
Mariposa.	March 21	April 2
Australia.	April 2	April 15
Monowai.	April 15	April 30
Australia.	April 30	May 9
Alameda.	May 9	May 28
Australia.	May 28	June 3
Mariposa.	June 3	June 25
Australia.	June 25	June 29
Monowai.	June 29	July 23
Australia.	July 23	August 15
Alameda.	August 15	August 20
Australia.	August 20	September 9
Mariposa.	September 9	September 17
Australia.	September 17	October 3
Monowai.	October 3	October 15
Australia.	October 15	October 28
Alameda.	October 28	November 12
Australia.	November 12	November 21
Mariposa.	November 21	December 10
Australia.	December 10	December 18

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THE RUDDER. Most careful attention is given to the construction of the rudder, making it firm, strong and thoroughly braced. The arms of the rudder are made of the best tire spring steel, which is better than angle or channel steel or gas pipe. Our truss rod brace will prevent the rudder from warping or swaying around against the wheel.

THE REGULATION. The governing device has made the Perkins mill very popular, and has been acknowledged by competitors to be the best, and would doubtless be used by all of them but for the expense of making the change. By our adjustment of the rudder we place the wheel square to the wind while at work and edgewise to the wind when at rest. The same long and short steel hinges are used to raise the rudder when mill is out of gear or at rest. This plan has proved so satisfactory that eleven companies have adopted it since our patents expired.

THE CASTING. The main casting of this mill has been carefully designed with a view to securing great strength and durability. In its construction only the best iron is employed. It is well adapted to its work.

THE BEARINGS. All the bearings of this mill are of liberal length and provided with our graphite bushings or self-lubricating box. These do not require oiling at all. In fact, we are now making mills with no oil holes in boxes.

THE OTHER PARTS. All of the remaining parts of this mill are made with good proportions, of the very best materials, and in the most approved manner.

THE SIZES. We make this mill in two sizes, viz., with ten and twelve foot wind wheels.

THE TOWER. The tower is made with four corner posts of angle steel, bands and braces of channel steel, all parts being fitted by template so that they fit exact, and all a workman needs to erect is a hammer, punch and wrench. The ladder is securely made and ready to bolt on tower. It is safe and far preferable to the short steps on corner posts used on most towers. The anchor post is five feet long, of good heavy angle steel, and a base eight to thirteen inches in diameter, according to the size of mill and height of tower, is cast on the end of same, serving the double purpose of a support under foot of tower and an anchor. Just at the top of ground we fasten a piece of 4x4 inch oak in angle of corner posts, letting it run down about two feet, to give it more size in the ground. The arrangement of the bands and braces is such that they support the corner posts at three different points, where other towers have but a single support, thus making our tower three times as secure against buckling in extremely strong winds. This plan was originated by us and is fully protected by patents.

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